## PLANS OF THE SUFFRAGETTES

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST TELLS OF THE OUTLOOK.

English Women Seeking Votes Under Flag of Truce at Present-The Next Militant Move-Trouble Being Prepared for Prime Minister Asquith.

LONDON, July 30.-At 4 Clement's Inn. strand, London, is the headquarters of the National Women's Social and Political Union, better known as the suffragettes. It is a quiet bit of the Old World and scarcely the place that would be picked out as the focus of "an organized revolt which is destined, it is trusted without bloodshed, to bring about the greatest change in the economic and social conditions that has ever been accomplished in the name of advance and humanity." to quote suffragette literature.

Flights of wide steps lead to the headstaff of eighty persons. In the rooms are than pay expenses." many souvenirs of the campaign. One a big poster called "The Haunted with fingers pointing to the lofty tower in prophetic warning. Christabel Pankhurst, it is remarked

worked as hard as she for the cause but are less spectacularly favored. Yet there paign. Ask any of the followers of the cause which prominent leader will supply the most readable interview and she will past. immediately, "Oh, Christabel!" before ever this may be, when you hear her vinced that she has come by her reputa-

tion honestly, that she is a born orator. Christabel Pankhurst writes LL.D. \*Close confinement is not pleasant, after her name, a degree gained at Vio- I had several days of it. The idea is to

doubled in strength and importance until

our rights are recognized.

"There will be no steps backward. The subject will certainly not come to any de-cision before the end of the year and until that time we are having a breathing space which means we are working harder than ever, many of us going to the seashore resorts to reach the masses while they have leisure to read and think, some attending the by-elections throughout the country, others occupied with the numberless plans to raise the necessary capital for the contest before us, but we have out out raids for the moment.

"We need £50,000 for the coming year and expect to get it without fail. Last year we needed only £20,000 and raised it. Our means at hand consist of personal subscriptions, and people are most generous; at our exposition we raised £6,000 in May, and the circulation of our pamphlets and newspaper is steadily growing.

"Advertisers have found out that our newspaper is read by the buying class of quarters, which consist of a suite of women and are anxious to use it as a eventeen rooms, where there is a working medium. Our publications already more

You close that part of the subject hastily, for while it is the base of the structure House," depicting a feminine figure it is not quite so pictures que às some of setted on one of the Parliament buildings, the other phases, and ask concerning the the other phases, and ask concerning the next militant move.

"Our next militant move?" Miss Pank hurst clasps her hands and leans forward. by some, being young, pretty and vivaci- looking at you intently full face, with an ous, has attracted more public notice expression that with older and more than some of her associates who have settled features might be termed grim "We shall continue to make ourselves as obnoxious as we can, and while for the is no doubt that she is at present one of moment there do not seem to be any the most interesting figures of the cam- more effective ways than those already used, no doubt new inspirations will come from time to time as they have in the

"The latest one, you know, is the revolt Government furnishing a headquarters remain where we were for five hundred the sober second thought, "Well, perhaps of the women in prison, who have smashed for the votes for women propaganda? others have worked as hard." But how- windows, starved themselves, refused to wear the prison garb, torn it when put on Minister going about everywhere under address a crowded assembly at Queen's them, and in a word broken every rule Hall, where every Monday there is an and regulation. The maximum penalty that can be allotted for this offence is fourteen days of close confinement, and they are willing, if not eager, to endure this.

toria University. She steps naturally break the spirit, and it is true you do into her rôle of militant suffragette. Her come out in rather a limp condition, for

windows, and without that barrier, of

deterrent of crime.

"This morning we sent some of our staff

"The authorities recognize this and

ome real harm may result in one of the

raids, which if it ever occurs will be a blot on England's chivalry which can

Home Secretary, responsible for homes

ESTATE OFFICE



"It is as ridiculous as that of the Prime police protection, as it is said he does, to keep any bad laws that stand in the having a bluecoated breakwater to fend off the waves of suffragettes, as ridiculous as the position of the 'antis' shriek- times just a little bit of sympathy for the ing in public that women have no place poor Prime Minister, the focus of attacks. there but should stay at home."

There is no doubt that social London looks upon the cause with a kind of ironical humor. Everywhere one goes one hears some amusing suffragette story. At one party it is the tale of the policeman who at one of the Parliamentary raids was forced to yank down by the ankles a shricking sister from her position on the pedestal of King George's statue to him on the golf fields and coming out of which she had climbed to harangue the church, getting him in a position where

"How did yer manage to get her down without hurting her?" some philanthropist strolling by, who had seen the capture, asked of Bobby afterward.

The declaration of a male suffragist at the trial of his wife that he was perfectly willing to pay a guinea a week every week she was in jail bore to the cynical a different meaning than was intended and although it happened last winter the remark is still quoted as showing a certain advantage that the man es whose wife is allied to the cause ver the husbands whose helpmeets are indifferent.

"It hasn't been easy," says Miss Pankhurst, speaking of this phase of the subject, "the facing ridicule and the running counter to convention. It requires a lot of courage; it isn't a thing that you could possibly do unless you had a very strong reason for it.

"When we commenced we commenced in a very ladylike manner. We never thought of interrupting a political speaker until he had finished his speech. nsequence of this was that immediately it became known that we were represented at a meeting by women who had questions to ask and objections to raise, the suffragette movement might just as well

have been non-existent. "It was this knowledge that first forced us into the militant path. To-day we to talk with us. In their eyes it certainly have reached the point where we are lends a prestige to prison life which has excluded from political meetings, many politicians absolutely refusing to utter been sadly wanting in the past, to have it word in public except before audiences from which we are excluded, and where from the point of view of officialdom, of only 'guaranteed women' are presentthese continued arrests and imprisonthose vouched for by the men with them. ments, 400 up to date, is in the sceret This has forced us to make use of public meetings and official functions, wherever and whenever there is a crowd large

enough to justify the outbreak. "It is one of the most difficult and trying experiences to go through with for it usually ends in a forcible ejection without any of the prestige that should reward the act, yet whenever we call for volunteers, there are plenty at our disposal. Really there is no limit that women are willing to place to their audacity and courage in this organized revolt.

never be wiped out. Mr. Gladstone, the "For forty years we have had a woman suffrage movement in existence. At the and prisons, says that his obligations are so great that he has really suffered and present moment it is admitted that our reasons are unanswerable and that we that he will be glad when the matter is brought to conclusion. have right on our side. But what hap-

"Having admitted the right, we would



"HE KNOWS HOW TO 'ANDLE 'EM."

THE WAR HORSE. mother expects to come to the United the air in the cells is horrible. It will States in the autumn or winter for a lec- be better all through with the broken ture tour to stir up American women. Her father helped to draft the first woman course, conversation can be carried on, suffrage bill, and was until his death an which is infringing rules again.

untiring advocate of the cause. She is apparently in the early twenties of workers up to Holloway to meet any and has the frank, wholesome look of the of the regular prisoners whose sentences young woman who has spent much time | terminated to-day. In prison, you don't young woman who has spent much time terminated to-day. In prison, you don't speaker left and the press with him the playing tennis and golf, rather than know how, but it is quite true, news flies very moment he had finished and the prison wall. The only sign evident of her unpleasant and strenuous able by this means to get some information experience is an occasional nervous regarding our people,
"These poor wretches are rather proud tingering of the pendant or watch which she wears on her trim'linen gown. She has bright blue eyes and her dark, curly hair is worn without the conventional coiffure. simply twisted about her small head. Her shared with women of intellectual and social caste. One of the worst phases, figure is girlish and looks uncorseted. She has the serious, open eyed candor of expression which marks the woman with

a purpose in life. Shortly after your introduction to a undermining of the fear and humiliation seat on the other side of a deak piled so of serving a term which has been a salient high with letters, telegrams and messages that there is not an inch of surface visible she excuses herself to go to a telephone when the Magistrate in the last Bow street trials said that he would be glad when the matter was finally settled, he had this in the inner office to get the latest, the very latest news. She comes back with mien quietly suggestive of satisfaction.
"A woman arrested at Leigh, near Man-I should judge in mind as well as the prevalent fear everywhere about that chester, last night," she explains.

"You are pleased?" "Naturally I wish there had been a ozen, but every one counts." Then without waiting for your quesions, Miss Pankhurst talks about the campaign.

"I suppose in America you are particularly interested in finding out not what we have accomplished, that is already an old story, but where we stand now and toward what we are heading," she says. "Just at present we are under a flag of truce, flying the pennant not of surrender but of armed neutrality.

This has been brought about by the be sent there mutinous and determined, trial of the 116 women arrested in the last and you know a mutiny in prison is not resulted in the question as to the right of "We hope the next demonstration will the women to present a petition to the land 500 there and no doubt it will. What Prime Minister being brought before the is going to happen then? Can Holloway court for its determination and also as to continue to do business at the same old thether the woman prisoners are to be stand under the same conditions, with put in the first class as political offenders this new problem to face? More than continue to be treated as criminals of three-quarters filled with suffragettes, the third class as they are now. Until where will the regular criminals go, and hese questions are decided nothing can will the revolt spread to them? be done, and to go on making exhibitions of revolt would be foolish, expending our treated as prisoners of the first class we strength and accomplishing nothing, for can wear our own clothes, we can carry I the court is with us in the matter, which on our professions, have our secretaries I believe to be raignly improbable, cer-tainly we don't need these demonstrations, side. That means a great deal of extra and if against us, why, we have lots of service and trouble and if it becomes a time in the future to continue the tactics. centre of suffragette activities as it surely which, I assure you, will be continued and would, isn't it a ridiculous picture, the

Attempts Being Made to Revive the Famous Verment Breed.

Within the last few years a serious attempt has been made both by the Government and by individual breeders to hevive the almost extinct Morgan strain of horses. Seventy-five years ago this horse stood second to none in popularity, but the strain degenerated through vanous causes until it became almost forgotton.

Some horse lovers there were, however, who had not forgotten the Morgan's fame and who believed the Morgan's fame and who believed the Morgan's former preeminence and to breed a modern Morgan that shall prove to be our best fast harness horse.

The original Morgan horse was born in Vermont about 1789, and was owned by Justin Morgan, farmer. This horse was used for all round farm purposes as well as for breeding, and on some special days when the local militia was to be reviewed because of his fine appearance he would be loaned to their commanding officer.

There has been much speculation about the real blood of this wonderful animal, but though many stories are sold of his origin none of them has ever been accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic. It is generally believed, however, that there was much accepted as authentic

"Sympathy must not enter politics," says Miss Pankhurst without relaxing from her serious mood. "Prime Minister Asquith should retire to private life if he wants that. We don't ask sympathy; we ask justice. "When some of our members followed him down to Devonshire where he had gone for a few days rest, and waylaid

years more if it were not for aggressive

measures. It is the time for action. We

You ask smilingly if there is not some

have argued enough. We do not intend

way. Pressure must be used."

he simply could not refuse to listen, he was quite irritable and annoyed at the idea that he was not allowed to have even a week-end rest. They asked him 'what about the vacation of Patricia Woodlock. "'Ow'd Hi manage, sir? Why Hi's who had been in prison at that time for married man and Hi knows 'ow to three months. Personally I can promise you that

Prime Minister Asquith will not have any rest until he lets us rest. We do not think that he has deserved a holiday, but if he really knew it he is enjoying and whether it be the legend of Hiawatha absolute peace in comparison with the or a Dutch school scene or Captain Kidd's



OVER THE BUNKER TO ASQUITH.

strenuous days that will come if it should be decided that we have a right to send the programme, the historical, is shown. deputation and that he must receive it.

"When you realize that Mr. Schreiner, the brother of Olive Schreiner, had no difficulty in obtaining a hearing in regard to the advisability of granting a vote to the Kaffirs, do you wonder that our blood boils at the refusal of our just demands and that what we have done in the past is merely child's play to what we contemplate? A deputation is of course only the first step, but as Mr. Lloyd George said in a speech recently, 'Deputations are the most valuable means open to Ministers in this country.' We intend to instruct the Prime Minister by this means until he yields.

"That governments move only in answer to pressure is a political commonplace, we shall go on sending deputations until the matter is brought before the House. Then if his constituents do not stand by him, of course the Prime Minister could retire and the new Government come in. Personally I believe that the change in the Government will come about on this question.

"We expect more from the Conservatives, simply because they will have learned the lesson given their opponents. and no doubt the very Liberal members who are now fighting us will, when the Conservatives come in, join forces with us to regain power. The hardest thing we have to fight is the stupidity of the Liberal Government. Everywhere the Liberal party—which is a parody on its name stands for the supremacy of the male; women are to them subhuman. Their eyes are fixed on the Miltonian era,

He for God only, she for God in him.' "The Cabinet is filled with members who are there because they happened to be in the last Cabinet; the House with members tied to tradition absolutely refusing to see the change in conditions, blind to the influence of women in the economic and political world. Prejudice blows so strong that even when they do see they refuse to let the spirit of the times become translated into everyday affairs."

durance little short of remarkable. They were noted also for symmetry, docility intelligence and speed.

From Vermont they were distributed over the entire United States and a considerable portion of Canada, the blood entering into the light harness stock and having an effect of great value. The principal effect was the endurance and stamina which it gave, for with few exceptions it did not produce extreme racing speed.

The Morgans reached their highest fame between 1850 and 1870, but after that came near to perishing as a breed by continued crossing and recrossing with the Hambletonians. The passion for speed at all costs in the light horse caused breeders to neglect conformation and quality, and even that stamina for long and continous travel for which the Morgan was noted. The small size was also a fault when market requirements were considered.

The result was that Morgan mares were

canized citizens at their own special industries.

The historical part will close with an especially gorgeous pageant, including all who have taken part in the previous scenes. Father Knickerbocker will be represented, Miss Columbia, the Five Boroughs and various nations singing "The Star Spangled Banner" to the waving of small flags of America and of all nations; Washington will be clasping together the hands of Hudson and Fulton, the latter having with him a small model of the Clermont. Small replicas of this boat, it goes without saying, will be much in

PLAY CARNIVAL FOR CHILDREN

Following the historical part comes the Following the historical part comes the feature most generally participated in and of general interest—the depicting of the characteristic life of the many nationalities which make up the city to-day. The children of each centre will represent through games, dances, contests and industries the life of the nationality predominating in that district, the people being allowed to go to and fro among the groups of children and enjoying the scene doubly—for the sake of the young actors, their children and for the sake of the national customs depicted.

That the training of the children for this Congress of Nations is to be no mean task for the workers is shown by the fact that they must familiarize themselves with the PAGEANTS PLANNED FOR THE Many Thousands of Youngsters to Appear in Historical Tableaux and Games of Several thousand children are already hard at work-or more properly hard at

HUDSON-FULTON FESTIVAL.

Their Home Lands-Work of Train

ing Them Already Far Advanced

Hudson-Fulton celebration.

popularity is the Indian snake dance.

day appears, a pocket monthly edited by

Dr. Seth T. Stewart, general director of

children's festivals, which announces

its purpose as "to suggest the worth

while for our playtime, some educational

values for our vacations, a possible social

and civic advancement through devotion

suggestive plans of work for October 2.

art, publicity.

A thousand workers are employed in

aiding with advice and volunteers from

manner of the original and will be properly

floats for the pageants will do so under

crew that is represented the representa-

tion will be accurate as well as the prod-

National and patriotic societies are

floats they have made during the summer

an exhibit of the summer's construction

work and they pass on to the centre of

the district, where the second feature of

himself into a Van of old New Amsterdam. Dutch dances will be tripped by little wooden shoed and white capped Katrinas who on ordinary occasions are ear ringed Rebeccas, bowling or tenpin games will be indulged in by wooden shoed Mikes and Pats. The Dutch will reign supreme. Canals with boats, fur trading posts, Dutch dairies, Dutch school scenes, Dutch mills, impersonations of Peter Stuyvesant and Peter Schuyler, Hudson and the Dutch East India Company are all being prepared.

uct of the children's hands.

in the early days.

play-to perfect their part in the One of the most interesting centres of they must familiarize themselves with the they must familiarize themselves with the home life of no less than thirty-five nationalities, including Arab and Bohemian, Scotch and Japanese, German and Cuban, Hebrew and Swedish, Russian and Dutch, French and Turkish, Irish and Italian.

The committee is exerting every effort to make this mammoth festival a complete success, looking toward a wider and bigger goal beyond the immediate one of October 2. It hopes that the extra endeavors practice as yet in operation is to be found at Saratoga Park, where there are four eams learning the intricacies of lacrosse America's true national game. For this was the pastime of the aborigines with whom the French traders came in contact

At Saratoga Park there are also many goal beyond the immediate one of October 2. It hopes that the extra endeavors which are now being put forth by societies, guilds, associations and individuals to bring about the big spectacle complete and orderly in every detail will help clear the way to the solving of one of the city's biggest problems—the problem of how properly to give to its children childhood's natural advantages and rights, to the children whose play instincts have never been pointed to the right direction and who have never had suitable places to play. other groups working at play. Bow and arrow practice is one of the most fascinating forms of toil ever devised for miniature man, and a strong rival for This is but one small feature of the mammoth carnival of children being planned for the eighth day of the celebration, October 2. The children's festivals committee, a complete organization,

play.

The Holiday prints a photograph of the Juvenile Court showing the children arrested for playing on the streets on Decoration Day. The question of how and the play to play with wheels turning within wheels, has two main offices, at 1133 Broadway and 180 Montague street, Brooklyn, from rested for playing on the streets on Decoration Day. The question of how and where the children are going to play promises to be in a great measure settled by the extra attention which has been won and given to the preparations for the children's festival. Playgrounds and centres once established, so the committee thinks, and play combining recreative and eduwhich it directs its plans involving the participation of 200,000 or more children in New York.city, intended to culminate in such a gargeous exhibition of children's pageantry as was never seen before. The day, in all the boroughs will be devoted and play combining recreative and edu-cational values once made known to the children, form a long step toward the remedying of a long present evil. to fetes, and a chain of signal fires from mountain tops and elevated points along the length of the river will be lighted at This week the first number of the Holi-

THIRTY YEARS OF POLO. From Croquet Mallets and Scrub Ponles te Championship Honors.

In the flush of excitement over American polo victory in England the enthusiastic public is likely to forget those who, while the present players were in to the ideals universally recognized in their cradles, were fighting the battles the establishment of our holidays." The for the infant polo while as yet it was number is devoted to the unfolding of unable to care for itself.

These former players took unto them-Greater New York. The committee is little and big did they purchase, and a divided into departments which will field also, whereon to play. Conspicuous oversee the various phases of the work, among these fathers of the game stands manual training, pageantry, folk dancing, H. L. Herbert, according to Bit and Spur, the brains as well as the player of the Leading social, dramatic, historic, civic and industrial associations are old school, the man who has done so much toward making the game in this country.

In 1877, four or five young men were sitting on the porch of Seaside Cottage, their ranks to oversee the practical sitting on the porch of Seaside Cottage training. The children who dance the Long Branch, on the lookout for something to do, when Mr. Herbert happened various folk dances will do them in the to read in a newspaper that a game had costumed. The children who make the been started in Newport which was considered shinny on horseback. The matskilled instructors of manual training. ter was talked over, and wonder expressed as to what the game was like.

Finally, Mr. Herbert's eye rested on a croquet set on the lawn, and a messenger was despatched to the nearest store, where a half dozen rake handles were purchased. After removing the short also assisting in procuring and developing croquet handles these were fastened to representative plays among the children the mallets.

of the many nationalities. Schools, in-It happened that a drove of Texas stitutions, clubs, societies, athletic leagues ponies had arrived and were on sale close and neighborhood leagues provide buildby-they averaged from 13 to 15.2 hands ings or playgrounds for training at the high, and half a dozen were at once sevarious centres, though it is desired that cured. A field recently mowed was found and putting a flag in each corner, they placed the ball in midfield and charged for it After many scrimmages and many falls the ball was sent over the each celebration shall take place in the

When all the groups of the section form in one marching line they thus present

After certain vicissitudes the Brighton
Polo Club was organized and played two
days a week during that season. The
only real club then existing was the Westchester Polo Club. It divided itself into chester Polo Club. It divided itself into two teams—one representing the club and the other called the Queens County Hunt Team. The first public match was played at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 1879, between the two teams named, who were then playing five men on a side. Mr. Herbert was a member of the Westchester team which succeeded in whitewashing its opponents. the programme, the historical, is shown.

In the offices of the committee can be seen the models of some of the tableaux and floats which will be copied by these latter day young New Yorkers. The nature of the tableaux of the Congress of Nations will depend to a large extent on the nationality of the quarter's present inhabitants. The picturesque model of Peter Stuyvesant's summer home which stood in the Bowery will probably not be reproduced by the present young Boweryites. But in the historical pageants any one from a Swede to an Irishman can make himself into a Van of old New Amsterdam. Dutch dances will be tripped by little

which succeeded in whitewashing its opponents.

About that time the game was started
in a crude way in Buffalo and in 1880 the
Manhattan Polo Association was organized, playing on a ground at 110th atreet,
Manhattan, but the game was only played
there two or three was required to the

Manhattan, but the game was only played there two or three years owing to the scarcity of players.

The Meadow Brook is the was organized in 1881, and between ft. It date and 1880, the year in which the Polo Association was formed, eight clubs had grown into existence. Mr. Herbert was elected chairman of the association, and has continued to be elected each year for twenty years. The elimination of the offside rule, the system of handicapping and many other changes were made both before and after the organization of the association until now there are seven clubs in full membership and two applicants for election.

prepared.
One of the tableaux which will be given tion.

Every one is familiar with the happenings of the last year or two; they have culminated, however, in the defeat of a nation which has held unconquerable though disputed sway over the countries of the earth since the birth of the modern game and which has now succumbed to the boys, whose fathers played with croquet balls and mallets with rake handles. in many centres is the one introducing Hudson and the Indians. The children seem to be unusually fond of making them-selves into redskins. The Indian dance, selves into redskins. The Indian dance, the pipe of peace, breaking the arrows, extend the strongest attraction to recruits. The lads want to don fringed leggings and feathers, and the little paleface lassies are not at all averse to being temporary Minnehahas, Indian mothers with papooses, Indians in council, Indian captives, Indian women at work, Indian family moving tents, the purchase of Manhattan Island—every phase of the life of the aborigines which can tell a symbolic story to the child will be used.

The Colonial scenes offer many and varied attractions, speaking theatrically. Captain kidd's realistic crew will no doubt inspire much terror. A coach with liv-

STRANGE MICHIGAN ISLAND. Rises From Lake Orion Every Summer and Sinks Every Winter.

Lake Orion correspondence Detroit News One of the deepest mysteries to be found every summer comes to the surface of Lake Orion over beyond Park Island, and every winter goes back again to the depths from whence it arose.

Its periods of appearance and disap

pearance are nearly regular. it come to the surface along about the middle o August and goes down again about February 15. What causes it to act thus strangely is a conundrum that none has been able to solve, and the best efforts that have been put forth to keep it with us or compel it to remain in the depths have been alike without results.

varied attractions, speaking theatrically. Captain Kidd's realistic crew will no doubt inspire much terror. A coach with liveried servants or a sedan chair furnishes opportunity for the picturesque, as does also a Colonial ball, with such distinguished personages as George Washington and Lady Ritty Duer dancing the minuet. Gov. Colden's effigy carried on his own coach and the Liberty of the Sons of Liberty will doubtless cause some papas and mammas to look in the history to see just what it is all about.

Flags will be much in evidence—the changing of the flag at the fort from Dutch to English and the first American flag at Fort Stanwix. The Father of his Country is also bound to appear in many forms, reading the Declaration of Independence to the army or being inaugurated as President; but most frequently probably he will be dancing the minuet.

Modern New York, representing industrial life in all its phases, will appear in tableaux introducing iron workers, builders, telegraphers, printers at work with presses, comp life, aeronautical developments and European Americanized citizens at their own special industries.

The historical part will close with an On one occasion a number of farmers and teamsters resolved to put the island out of the floating business. In their efforts to do so they hauled many loads of stone and deposited them on it during the early part of the winter, believing that when it went down in February it would go down for good, weighted as it was with the stones. But the following August saw it bob up serenely from below-minus

its load of stones.

At another time an effort was made to keep it on the surface and it was chained to the surrounding country with heavy log chains. When its time for departure came it departed—and the log chains departed with it. The log chains were never

ecovered.

The island is composed of soft mud and rushes, and there are some sceptical souls who attribute its formation and appearance and disappearance to the gathering of vegetation in one spot by the currents of the lake and its subsequent decay.

evidence, as well as those of the Hair CEDAR GROWING SCARCE

ITTLE OF IT LEFT TO GROW IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

The Small Trees Cut for Many Putposes -Cedar Boats Not Common-Bark in Demand and Much Lumber Killed by Its Removal-Odd Camp Carpets.

Cedar of large size is very source in the Adirondacks, and is getting scarcer, partly because the young cedars are ruthlessly wasted. The small cedars, from two or three inches in diameter upward, have so many local uses and the native Adirondacker has so long had the habit of taking any tree that he wants, whether from private land or public, that few cedars are left to grow to full maturity. Now and then you see a cedar in a protected place that has grown to a diameter of eighteen inches or even two and a half feet, but a cedar above a foot in diameter is sufficiently rare in many parts of the Adirondacks to be an object almost of curiosity. The destruction of small cedars on public land goes on year after year almost unchecked.

Cedar is a favorite timber with the native not only because it lasts so amazingly for such things as fence posts and tent poles but also because it "works" so beautifully and is so decorative. A man skilled with the axe can split good seasoned cedar into long strips of almost any thickness that look as if they had been sawn and planed. With a good knife the process may be continued until a stick ten feet long and a foot in diameter is reduced almost to ribbons. Before any other tool has touched the wood it has an almost satiny surface. Boiled for a few hours it becomes as near plastic as wood can well be. In that condition it can be woven into baskets or bent into the most beautiful and effective knees for light canoes.

It is better for this last purpose than cypress, though the latter is also used. Time was when the beauty and pliancy of the cedar and the ease with which it can be worked made it a favorite for the building of the beautiful Adirondack boats, the planks of which are in places only an eighth of an fuch thick. In recent years, however, pine has been used instead of cedar for this purpose, partly because pine is cheaper and partly because cedar selves sticks of strange kinds and a ball when the protecting surface of paint or training the children in fifty centres in of wood, large, slow and heavy; ponies shellac is removed by accident absorbs water, refuses to dry out effectually except after long seasoning in the sun or over a fire, and eventually becomes waterlogged. Pine lacks much of the beauty of the cedar and some of its more utilitarian virtues, but the boat builders seldom make cedar boats except at the

order of some old fashioned customer.
All sorts of small ornamental articles
are made of cedar by the professional
and amateur cabinet makers and earpenters of the Adirondacks. No wood is
better for the rustic furniture that guides and local carpenters make for use in permanent camps. Bedsteads, tables, chairs, desks and the like of cedar with the bark on will last with proper care for half a lifetime. Cedar also lasts wondenfully well for ornamental porch railings, and

well for ornamental porch railings, and the Adirondack carpenters handle it with the utmost skill and nicety.

The bark of the cedar is ruthlessly and wastefully used for decoration. A standing tree a foot or more in diameter will be barked for ten feet in order that wood boxes, desks, tables and the like may have a "rustic" covering. The result is unmistakably beautiful, and the seams of the bark are se nicely fitted that they are almost invisible, but the destruction of timber is shocking to think of.

There is a Canadian cedar that furnishes the most heautiful and delightful carpet for a rough camp. Good sized trees are barked as they stand, and the bark is laid flat while it is still fresh and pliant. Pieces as much as ten feet long and six

The general plan of programme, which is of course modified in each centre, is divided into three parts. The first manifestation is to be the preliminary parade in the morning, when in the several sections the hundreds of thousands of children will be simultaneously marching. In each section various groups will meet and march, displaying the banners, flags, floats they have made during the summer. They placed the ball in midned and charged for it. After many scrimmages arked as they stand, and the bark is aid flat while it is still fresh and plient. This queer performance attracted a great crowd of people who were at the seashore, and the papers the next day reported full fledged and high class polo and texture, and not unpleasant to the established at Long Branch as well as Newport. Following the first day's play, Mr. Herbert found some mallets which had been imported for Mr. Bennett and succeeded in securing half a dozen. whole time. It has in addition to its beauty the virtue of a delicious odor.

SCHOOLS FOR STUTTERERS.

Special Course in Vienna-Some of the Requirements of the Pupils. From the Washington Herald

Discussing stuttering Dr. Leopold Senner of Vienna said last night that there are classes in the public schools in Vienna to vercome the defects in speech of children. "The length of the course," said Dr. Senher, "is five weeks and instruction is given during two hours each day. The number of pupils in each class is limited to eight, as

a class cannot be conducted successfully with a larger number. The children withdraw from other school attendance, as it is essential that they devote themselves exclusively to the course for the cure of stuttering. In order to be admitted to the classes the children must present medical certificates that they are free from any organic disease that would interfere with

the purpose of the instruction.

"The cooperation of the parents," continued the Austrian physician, "is especially important to the success of the cure. During the period of the special instruction it is necessary that the children have a separate room at home where they can practise rate room at home where they can practise the exercises given them without any dis-turbance whatsoever. The parents must undertake to have the children practise the exercises at home for at least four hours daily, and during the first two weeks not to allow them to speak at all except to practise the exercises prescribed by

"Keeping silent is of such importance that the success of the course depends upon this requirement being strictly observed. Parents are particularly advised never to cast any doubt upon the effectiveness of the course or of the teachers. It is well known that stutterers lack self-confidence, and this must be taken into account in the treatment. The children should be encouraged by calling attention to progress
that has been made, for stutterers are extremely susceptible to praise. Parents,
however, should be careful to make no
experiments and to make no tests.

"At the end of the five weeks course," added Dr. Senner, 'the Instructor brings each pupil back to his regular school and indicates to his teacher what has been accomplished, besides giving advice concerning his further instruction. The teacher a requested to try to encourage and make is requested to try to encourage and make permanent the new habits acquired. Children who have taken the special course in stuttering are examined each month in order to determine what permanent results have been obtained."

From the Philadelphia Press.
"That book ought to have peculiar interest for Philadelphia people," said a bookseller at a well known second hand book store to a prospective customer who idly thumbed a copy of Scott's "Ivan-

"One of the characters in that book, Rebecca," he continued, "was drawn by Sir Walter Scott about a young Philadelphia girl, Miss Rebecca Gratz. I remember her myself. I lived near her when I was a boy, and I well remember the kind, unpretentious work she did among the poor. There must be a number of people who, like me, have seen and talked with Miss Gratz, for fifty years ago there wasn't a achool teacher anywhere within a radius of fifty miles who did not know that a description of Miss Gratz by Irving inspired the "Rebecca" of Sir Walter Scott. But I dare say few local readers of "Ivanhee" to-day know it."